NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES CORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

JAMES CORDON BENNETT, JR.

MANAGER BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

All business or news letters and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, corner of Brooms

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW YORK THEATRE, oppo-

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery, near Canal street. -- SEA OF ICE-BROTHER BILL AND ME. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- RIP VAN WINELE. GERMAN STADT THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bowery.-DER

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, -- White, Cotton and Sharpley's Minstrel and Variety Commissation in a Light and Pleasing Entertainment—Richard No. III.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway, opposite the Motropolitan Hotel-In them Ethioptan Enteransments, Shrung, Dancing and Burlesques.—The Const latant Fighers. KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel.—In Their Songs, Dances, Eccentrics, Burlesques, &c.—Southern Flintations—Kill Troyatore.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWER, -COMIC VOCALIM. NEGRO MINSTREAST, BURLESQUES. BALLET DIVERTISEMENT, &C.-SIX NIGHTS IN THE BOWER.

EIGHTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, corner Thirty-fourth street and Eighth avenue.—HART & KERNS' Combination Troupe.—SINGING, DANCING, BURLESQUE AND PANYOMIME. NYMPHS OF THE CARRIBEAN SEAS.

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway. -BALLET, FARCK, PANTOMINE, BURLESQUES, ETHIOFIAN, COMIC AND SENTIMENTAL VOCALISMS, &C. -THE REHEARSAL THE WORLD.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Fourteenth street,-GRAND

CENTRAL PARK AMPHITHEATRE, corner of Fifty pinth street and Sixth avenue.—Tight Rorz Performance.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—Ethiopian Minatrelay, Ballads and Buelesques.—Capture of Fort Fisher.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, SCIENCE AND ART, CARINET OF NATURAL HISTORY AND POLITICUSIC INSTITUTE. 618 Broadway. - LECTURES DAILY. Open from 3 A. M. IIII 10 o'Clock P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Thursday, September 19, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The prevalence of a heavy storm eastward interrupted the transmission of our cable news report at an early hour this morning, the land telegraph lines not working beyond Portland, Me. Our despatches are dated in London and Liverpool to two o'clock yesterday after-

A consignment of Mexican specie (dollars) sold in London at 4s. 10%d. per ounce.

Consols were at 94 13-16 for money in London, an ad vance of % since the opening. Five-twenties were at 72% in London in the afternoon, and at 76% in Frank-The Liverpool cotton market was very dull, with

middling uplands at 9%d. Broadstuffs without marked change. Pork advanced.

THE CITY.

The Board of Education met last evening and adopted the important resolution of excluding all mate children under twelve years of age and all females under ten

from the evening schools. The Tobacco Board of Trade held a meeting yesterday and appointed a committee to proceed to Washingto and lay before the Secretary of War a statement of the grievances which the trade now labors under by the new regulations of the Internal Revenue Department, The steamship San Francisco, from Greytown, arrived

at this port early this morning.

The North German Lloyd's steamship Hermann, Captain Wenks, will sail from the Bremen dock, Hoboken at noon to-day, for Bremen, via Southampton. The

mails for Great Britain and the Continent will close at the Post Office at half-past ten o'clock this morning. The stock market was steady at the commencement of business yesterday morning, but afterwards became weak and unsettled. Government securities were

heavy. Gold was strong and closed at 145 %.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our Havana letters, dated September 14, contain mainly details of the telegraphic despatches over the Cuba cable which we published several days ago. It is stated from Mexico that the residence of Baron Magnus. the Prussian Minister, who has been lying in seclusion near San Luis Potosi, had been broken into by order of Juarez for the purpose of obtaining certain important documents which he was supposed to have in his possession. Nothing was found, however. The Baron is sun posed to be insame. Some anxiety is evinced in Havana at the delay of the Spanish government in answering the congratulatory despatches of the Caban authorities on

Our dates from San Joan, Porto Rico, are to the 34 instant. The Spanish war steamer Isabel II., from Cadiz, arrived on the 11th uttimo, with seven hundred troops for the garrison. The weather had been bad. It rained in torrents, and strong winds prevailed, but the injuries sustained were not mentioned.

The American ship Patmos, loaded with materials of war, originally destined for Peru, and which for some time past has been under the vigilance of a Spanish man-of-war at St. Thomas, baving recently made preparations to sail, the authorities of St. Thomas immediately gave notice of it to the Spanish government at

In the Constitutional Convention vesterday a protracted discussion of the reports on Finances and Canal's was held in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Greeley offered a resolution favoring the sale of the State canals but after a lengthy discussion it was lost, only six members voting for it. The section prohibiting the Legislasure from disposing of the canals was then adopted After some further deliberation the Convention journed, at a few minutes past pine o'clock, in order to nit of a republican caucus, to take into consideration the propriety of an ad ournment until some future day. In the cancus it was determined to make an effort to finish up the business by October 10. But twenty-one of the members present favored a long adjournment. A collision occurred on the Elmira and Canandaigua

ilroad yesterday, by which two men were killed and A large republican meeting was held at Newark last

General Sheridan arrived in Cincinnati yesterday on his way to Washington. He was enthusiastically received at the Merchants' Exchange, and was screnaded in the

evening at the Burnett House, when he responded in a At the annual gathering of the descendants of the

settlers of Salisbury beach yesterday, twenty thousand persons are reported to have been in attendance. Gen-

eral Butler made a speech at the earnest solicitation of the crowd, in which he claimed that the government before it could become perfect, must declare equality right for all men, equality of taxation, every one bear ing his proportion of the debt, and equality of punish-

ment for traitors.

General Schofield has issued an order altering the oys-

ter laws of Virginia.

Some two hundred black votes in the late railroad sui scription election in Virginia were thrown out because those who cast them had forgotten the names by which they registered and had voted under others. Edwin Booth has made application for the remains of his brother, J. Wilkes Booth, but the request has been

The election in Maryland yesterday, so far as heard from, was all in favor of the new constitution. A negro judge presided at a Recorder's court in New

The yellow fever is spreading to the interior towns in Louisiana. Forty-six deaths occurred in New Orleans on Tuesday. McCarthy, of the Fifth United States artillery, in May last, near Fortress Monroe, was discharged yesterday by

dering a verdict of not guilty.

A telegram from Fortress Monroe states that th United States frigate Savannah, from Portsmouth, England, arrived off the capes yesterday, en route for Anna-

the County Court sitting in Hampton, Va., the jury ret

The President and Congress Disgracing the Country-Necessity for a New Constitu-

tional Party. He who is always under the influence of un-

reasonable prejudices and bad temper, who suffers his conduct to be gulded by whimsical likes and dislikes, rather than by his judgment, and who at all times is ready to engage in the undignified strife of epithets, to contend in vile phrases and exhaust the vocabulary of personal abuse—such a man will scarcely retain the respect of his associates in any grade of life and will be peculiarly fortunate if he is not sooner or later ruled out of all company that has any lingering sense of what is decent. As it is with individuals and in ordinary social intercourse, so it is with men and bodies of men in higher relations. Between the President on one hand and Congress on the other there has raged too long already an unseemly, undignified, altogether disgraceful contention, that is only different from the ill-natured quarrels of common life in being worse, since in the one case the parties to a vile dispute could only degrade themselves, while here the country also must take a portion of the opprobrium-the very national name must be dragged in the mire. At least, unless the people of the country shall show that they are outraged by the spectacle, shall protest against the disgraceful conduct of President and Congress together as manifested in this pitiful quarrel, and shall indicate unmistakably the disposition to rule such parties out of the nation's councils, this war of President and party must stand as the characteristic conduct of our higher political life and as the nation's disgrace.

An undue license of speech was indulged on

the floor of Congress in referring to Mr. Johnson's course in the attempted reconstruction of the Southern States; and the peculiarly violent and virulent radical leaders assailed not only the acts but the motives of the President, in terms more fitting a barroom brawl than a Congressional discussion. This was an unworthy departure from the dignity of parliamentary usage. Words thus spoken annoyed and irritated the President, and he so far forgot the decorum of his high position as to exhibit himself to the country writhing under the smart of that irritation. His vindictive speech in reply will be memorable in our history as the first speech by which a President of the United States ever deliberately showed that he had no conception of the proprieties of his office. Congressmen in both houses showed but too great readiness to descend with the President to the lowest level disputation can take, as if moved by the instinct that teaches the cur to heal his wounds with his tongue. So from one point of degradation to another the miserable quarrel went, and all the factions developed their games from one side to the other of this difference. The impudence and concealed their minority in Congress under the noise of this dispute, had full scope. By this dispute the republican majority, that was conservative and inclined to mild measures. was driven to accept the measures of the radicals for fear of seeming to side with the President in what was made to appear his quarrel with the whole party. Even the next to idiotic copperheads, who thought, with a Machiavelian fancy, that by voting with the radicals and helping to carry their extreme measures they might frighten the country, even they fell in to be the mere tools of those who started the fight, and the political sentiment and tone of that quarrel affects the way in which politics are discussed ever since. The latest speech of the Vice President of the United States outdoes the most violent of the President's own distribes. and not long since the same distinguished poli tician deliberately proposed the overturning of

Must we go on thus from bad to worse, and follow to its last result the direction given to political events by the disgraceful quarrel of the President and the factions? Is there no stopping place short of absolute national degradation? There is but one way to effect a change. The moderate and sensible people, the respectable masses of the republican partythat vast indefinite body of thinking men that form the nation and cannot become the tools of the factions-these must come out, boldly, openly and distinctly, and declare against the radical faction, the so-called conservative faction, the copperhead faction, and the President with the rest. They must throw over all the parties to this quarrel that have disgraced the nation and turned public attention aside from the great important issues of the hour. They must form a new party around new men, or around men not committed to the perpetuation of disgraceful strife. They must take up the men of the war, the men whom the factions in this quarrel have driven to the four winds. Let the people vote now in the coming elections against the radical tickets everywhere, and pile up in Pennsylvania and New York great majority that shall tell in no equivocal way that they have opened their eyes to the nation's danger. And upon the strength of such majorities, upon the confidence they will give to the people in their own power, the masses may rally round some one of the country's great leaders-around Grant, Sheridan, Sickles or McClellan-and form a party that will demolish all radical or other opposition to the people's will.

the old established order of society.

A CALL UPON RESPECTABLE REPUBLICANS .-Now is the time for respectable republicans to honor and marital rights has made come out and proclaim their opposition to the radical party that is mining the country.

The Herald and the Associated Press. We have given notice to the Associated Press that on the 1st of January next we shall separate entirely from the Association, and place the HERALD upon an independent basis, relying solely on our own enterprise and energy for the collection of news, in the true spirit of American journalism.

During the last twelve or fourteen years we have been associated with a number of other city papers in the collection of telegraphic and shipping news. In that time we have paid out some four or five hundred thousand dollars for special domestic intelligence for the Herald, outside the Association. Under the absurd and unjust rules forced upon us we have been compelled to furnish all this special news, gathered by our forethought and at our own expense, to the other papers in the Association, who have not paid for them more than five per cent of their actual cost to us.

In addition to this we have paid for special Atlantic cable despatches in one year, up to the 27th of July last, ten thousand pounds sterling, as the following official statement will show :-

ABSTRACT OF MESSAGES FROM LOWDON TO THE NEW YOR No. of Messages. No. 74 105 15,275 £9,977 10 0 GHART'S CONTENT, 9th August, 1867.

Here was an additional expenditure of ten thousand pounds sterling, or some seventy thousand dollars currency, on special cable elegrams to the HERALD, of which all the other papers in the Association had the full benefit, and for which they paid not more than seven per cent of the actual cost to us. But the rules of the Association Into which we had entered, and which were adopted after we had joined it, compelled us to give the advantage of our enterprise and expenditure to all the other members on these absurdly unjust terms. These are the reasons that have induced us

to cut loose from the Associated Press, and to establish a newspaper system such as has never before been known in this country or any other. We intend to show the world what can be accomplished in this age of steam and electricity by a liberal and enterprising press, and we can well afford to expend three hundred and fifty thousand dollars during the next twelve months on the experiment. We shall publish news daily from every part of the world that is reached by the telegraphic wire; and news, too, of a valuable description, in place of the trash that we have been accustomed to receive through the Associated Press. Our enterprise and outlay will be our own, and we shall enjoy the fair advantage it will give us over all other journals. At the same time we shall be prepared to furnish to the press of any part of the country, East, West, North or South, such portions of our valuable special despatches as they may desire to purchase, upon very reasonable, and

to them advantageous terms. This, of course, relates to our own special news arrangements and to our exclusive reports obtained from our regular resident correspondents at home and abroad. Outside this a new association for the collection and sale to the press of general, commercial and political news has been organized under the legitimate associated press business, in a straightforward manner, selling its reports to such papers as choose to purchase them, and by a wholesome competition bringing down the expense of telegraphic news materially. This new association will gather intelligence of a general character, which all papers require, but in which there can be no competition. We shall purchase from it such news as we may need in addition to our own special reports.

It will thus be seen that with the coming in of the next year, at the latest, a free trade in news will be established, there will be a lively and spirited contest among the papers, and every man will enjoy the benefit of his own capital and the fruits of his own enterprise and forethought. So far as the HERALD is concerned, we intend to cut off the supplies from the lean and hungry journals we have been supporting for the past ten years, and to suffer them no longer to cling to us and live upon us like a set of famished leeches or penniless

New Entertainments for the Coming Season. Amidst the bewildering variety of entertainments for the coming season, the trump card is likely to be the attraction offered by the readings and recitations of Charles Dickens, the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton, Dumas père and Dumas fils, George Augustus Sala, Arthur Sketchlev. and we know not how many more transatlantic notabilities. The American visitors to the Paris Exposition, who are beginning to return home, will be numerous enough to secure full ouses for both Dumas père and Dumas fils, and will have picked up sufficient French during their absence abroad to understand, or at least to make believe that they understand, every word spoken by those lecturers. Sala can count upon a most successful tour if he will only "sign the pledge" directly he lands in New York, and then set up as a rival of the temperance lecturer, John B. Gough. We have already predicted for Dickens most brilliant and solid success; but we must say that Dickens himself will be apt to find a formidable competitor in the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton. The admiration and sympathy which the extraordinary trials and the extraordinary talent of this lady have excited among her countrymen and countrywomen are fully shared by all Americans. Her heroic defence of her her celebrated throughout Europe, and notwithstanding the adverse decision of the

House of Lords, which was due to the superstitious reverence of the English mind for legal technicalities rather than for abstract justice, and was a painful illustration of the conflict of laws in the three kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland, men will long debate over the unsoundness of that decision as for centuries men have debated over the character of Mary Queen of Scots.

It is somewhat remarkable that both Mrs. Yelverton and Mr. Dickens have made the world familiar with their experiences of conjugal infelicity. It is unlikely that they will repeat during their visit to this country the confidences which they have already published. But if the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton would consent to recite the first and only set speech ever delivered in the House of Lords by a lady, and to read aloud that one of her love letters which Lord Westbury pronounced more truly poetical than anything he remembered in the whole range of poetical literature, and which, indeed, is as full of passionate love as the song that immortalized Sappho (this, too, she might read with prodigious effect), neither Dickens nor Dumas, père et fils, nor Sala, nor Sketchley, nor any other transatlantic lecturer, could expect to compete successfully with her.

The Revolutionary Laws of Congress-Organization of Barbarism in the Nine-

The United States are running into an enoch of barbarism for which the experience of the early ages can scarcely afford a parallel. At one time in the Congress of the United States a Senator from Massachusetts presented the "barbarism of slavery" in colors that challenged the resentment of the South. Personal violence ensued. Then the inflamed North spurred on by incendiary orators, offered combat by the election of a candidate for the Presidency at that time most offensive to the South. That candidate was elected. The telegram announcing his election was the sounding of the tocsin of war. War came. The issue was fairly brought, and the victory was with the North. Then followed, not a period of peace, but the organization of a spirit of "barbarism in the North" that has fairly eclipsed in intensity all the horrors of the "barbarism of slavery." The compacts of the constitution, for the time forgotten in the exigencies of the rebellion, were ignored as far back as the Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Congresses, and it will be a miracle if the same disregard of the solemn league which made the Union should not prevail in the Fortieth Congress next winter. The leaders in this attack upon the foundations of the government, in time of peace, unblushingly avow that they fight for their cause outside the constitution. All the laws of Congress affecting the South are passed outside that bulwark of our nationality. Hence they

are demoralizing, dangerous and revolutionary.

These law-makers proclaim their right to

enfranchise in a twelvemonth a race just born into civilization and enlightenment; and if half the stories of those who abhor the "barbarism of slavery" are true, a most melancholy condition must that be in which the whites of the South will be placed. The equality of rights of the negro with the white is demanded by these outside-of-the-constitution barbarians. The supremacy of the blacks is required by others. We see, in the numerous outrages committed by the blacks in the South, the spectacle of liberty run into licentiousness. In Alabama the blacks have over fifteen thousand majority of registered votes; in Louisiana they have over thirty-eight thousand majority; in North Carolina they are running largely ahead of the whites; in South Carolina they have already twenty-five thousand majority; in Mississippi they have a large majority; in Florida their majority is as two to one; in Georgia they are four thousand ahead. The whites have a majority in Virginia, and probably will have in Arkansas and Texas-only three out of the ten Southern States in point of numbers in the States above named, the radicals are moving to secure their superiority by insisting upon their being appointed to or nominated for federal and local offices. The State Conventions, State Legislatures, other local official positions, the Congress of the United States, and even the White House at Washington, are held out to these uncivilized and untutored blacks as objects fit for their aspirations. States reconstructed upon this system will become simply waste lands, in which the ignorant or those in an incipient or in a perfect state of barbarism. or both, will be the ruling spirits, or they will become like Jamaica-scenes of interminable disorders and outrage. Sambo will be sove reign. The white men will be nowhere. Many of them are now excluded by the laws of Congress from voting, as they will hereafter be debarred from the privilege of holding office in these negro-ridden States.

volutionary we see in these political affiliations of the radical whites with the ignorant blacks of the South. Send blacks as representatives to Congress, and it will prove the signal for another attempt to break up the Union. It will be but an effort to organize barbarism, anarchy and revolution. It will be against the will of twenty-five millions of American people, who have never been called upon to vote upon the question of the reconstruction laws nor that of negro suffrage, and is in the face of the policy that has actuated every administration since the government was formed. California sees in it the inauguration of Chinese and coolle suffrage, and has already spoken against it. The men of intelligence in Maine have also regarded it in an autagonistic light. The people of Ohio will speak upon it on the 8th of next month as a separate question; and we suppose in November the people of New York will have an opportunity to do the same on the question of adopting or rejecting the new constitution. In no State, with perhaps one or two exceptions, we repeat, have the people had an opportunity to express their views at the ballot box for or against negro suffrage; and the laws of Congress which torce upon the South such a tyrannical rule are abominable, and the threat to force it upon the Northern States is atrocious. When these Northern and Western law-makers, who openly profess to make laws outside of the constitu find popular sentiment in their sections of the country in favor of extending the elective franchise indiscriminately to any race or class of beings hitherto debarred by State and national constitutions, it will be time for Congress to make wholesale laws in that respect. In the meantime, the President can do good by delaying the execution of these infamous laws in the

That the radical power in Congress is re-

South. The removal of Sheridan and Sickles, and the agitation of the suffrage question arising therefrom, including the enfran ent of the Northern negroes, was a struggle which will open new questions in the elections next month in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and no doubt will evince the disposition of the people of those States upon the question of encouraging the inauguration of a reign of anarchy and barbarism in the South in this the enlightened nineteenth century.

The Classic Drama and the Devil's

French theatre, as the highest representative of the classic drama. Forrest, in his impersonations of Shakspearean characters, is nightly greeted by hundreds of admirers at the Broadway, and Othello, Lear and Macbeth are the theme on every tongue. New York by Gaslight, the last days of the Mexican empire, and the sorrows of Mary Stuart, attract a crowd of sympathizers at present, and hankerchiefs are extensively called into requisition to weep over the miseries portrayed in these dramas. There is, undoubtedly, an unbounded field for the classic and legitimate drama in this city. While the public taste thus runs in the direction of the legitimate sphere of the stage, it is an extraordinary feature of American civilization that on the other hand the devil is as busy now as in the days of Sodom and Gomorrah. The Black Crook is not content with its centipedal attractions and anatomical studies, but it has even called in the aid of new dancers and shorter dresses to lure votaries to its shrine. The result, probably, will be that Gentleman Wheatley will not only amass an immense fortune, but will obtain a seat in Congress, on the same principles that Gentleman Morrissey did. But there is another Richmond in the field. Banvard's Museum, among its curiosities, promises to exhibit handsom women with the smallest possible amount of raiment that the law will allow. If a third anatomical exhibitor makes his appearance he will have to adopt the South Sea islands costume, "cotton in the ears and a fish bone through the nose," in order to beat his predecessors in the development of the naked truth. These classic and satanic movements are astonishing developments of our civilization. Nothing like them can be found in any quarter of the terrestrial globe. Even Sodom and Gomorrah were only paltry provincial villages in comparison to the American metropolis in its investigations of the naked truth. However, we have one advice to give to the dancers that exhibit their pedal attractions to the nightly audience at these establishments. They should get their money every night from the management and enjoy life while it lasts. Some fine day a shower of fire and brimstone may interfere with those anatomical dramas, and New York may be in the same quandary as the "Cities of the Plain." To be sure, we are surrounded by water, and the fire department may attempt to fight the brimstone, but still it is a dangerous state of things. The ladies who are curious enough to look upon the dancers, calcium lights and red fire, ought to be careful of their eyes when the brimstone shower falls; otherwise we may have a number of pillars of salt, like Lot's wife. His infernal majesty is among you, Mesers. Managers ; so beware-beware! A shower of fire and brimstone is anything but beneficial to your arrangements for the season. It is not as harmless as theatrical red fire.

An Inquiry for Documents.

Can any one furnish us with a copy of the documents issued by Jay Cooke & Co., no doubt under the advice and sponsorship of Chase and McCulloch, showing that the national banks are good things, that their manna-like influence falls like dew upon the parched flowers of the prairies? If Sam Wilkinson will furnish these precious papers we will acknow-Knowing that the blacks have the advantage | ledge our indebtedness; but Jay Cooke & Co. | ground, at Hoboken, on Friday and Saturday, the must pay all expenses.

City Politics-The Management of the

ritan and the Blackleg. We have published very full and exhaustive counts of the plots and plans, the intrigues and tricks, the bargains and barterings of our city ring politicians, and of all the several cliques, organizations and factions inside and outside, who are just now tearing and fighting for the spoils to be distributed at the approach ing November and December elections. Last year, it will be remembered, the great managers of the democratic party in this city were the Honorable John Morrissey, the Pugilist, and the Honorable John Hoffman, the Puritan. They ran the machine in the State. indeed, as well as in the city, Morrissey carrying Hoffman through the democratic convention by force of his muscle, and Hoffman giving Morrissey the nomination for Congress by the influence of his position in Tammany. It will be seen from our several interesting

reports that the same management is in existence this year as last, and that the democracy of the city is to be run once more by the coalition of the two Honorable Johns. John Morrissey is again to manage the financial and rowdy division of the business by means of the policy shops, the grog shops and the Five Points. John Hoffman is to run the pious portion, embracing the churches, the Sunday schools, the temperance associations and the respectability generally. Not the least remarkable feature of this curious combination is the fact that the Blackleg is the true saint and the man of honorable principles, while the Puritan's picty is all bogus, and his actions are notoriously too mean even for the ring poli-These two singularly assorted managers of

the city democracy are trying to run Comptroller Connolly and Street Commissioner McLean in one direction, and Chamberlain Sweeny and Deputy Street Commissioner Tweed in another direction, so as to get rid of the responsibility of distributing the offices and cheating everybody, by fixing it upon one or other of these divisions. As matters now stand, it would seem that the Sweeny slate will prevail, especially as he pleads in his favor the heavy cost of the Chamberlain movement, which is said to have reached one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, including a forty thousand dollar appropriation for a three story brown stone house, of which we understand the Honorable John Hoffman can furnish full information.

This is the correct position of affairs at the present moment. It is a curious chapter in the political history of the city. We have had some remarkable combinations in years past

between Fernando Wood and Greeley, and Tammany and Thurlow Weed; but they all sink into insignificance beside this last and most singular coalition between the Puritan and the Blackleg.

The Situation in Mexico.

The interesting correspondence from Mexico published in yesterday's HERALD shows that the excitement that followed the decree calling for a general election and for a popular vote on certain amendments to the constitution had almost quieted. This was mainly due to the wise use which General Porfirio Diaz had made of his well deserved popularity.

A large and fashionable audience last night welcomed Ristori's return to our shores at the It was natural to expect that in Mexico, more so, perhaps, than anywhere else, a Presidential campaign should give rise to factions rivalries and disturbances. It appears now, however, that such troublesome occurrences will be prevented, as all the chances of election are unmistakably in favor of President Juarez. General Porfirio Diaz has seized every opportunity to show that he is in perfe accord with the actual Chief Magistrate, and that he will not lend his name to support any division in the liberal ranks ; General Escobedo has been sent into the field against such disturbers as Canales in the North, where he will have his hands full without meddling with the election, and General Ortega's chances are disposed of by the disposal which the government has made of his case and his public indictment in the note from the Minister of War, which we published yesterday. Indeed, that note may be looked upon as a campaign paper more than as a legal document.

The boldness with which President Juares put forth his proposal to amend the constitution, and the nature of the alterations which he suggests, show that he is bent upon establishing firmly the groundwork of republican government in Mexico. If this amendment of the constitution be carried out wisely as regards details, there is every reason to believe that it will work out the problem of harmonizing the two distinct and hitherto antagonistic elements of Mexico-aristocracy and democracy.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

of Emigration met yesterday afternoon. The general agent reported that, in accordance with the instructions of the Board, he had excluded the agent of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad from the Garden on Monday lest. The Board then adopted a reselution to exclude the agent of the Eric Railroad also. The number of emigrants landed last week was 4,505, making the num-ber for the year thus far 181,989 against 179,234 landed here last year to the corresponding date. The commuta-tion balance at present amounts to \$150,337 41.

PEDESTRIANISM ON BROADWAY. - A man named Gorden has aid a wager of \$50, to walk from the Astor House to the corner of Thirty-ninth street and Fifth avenue in hisy minutes, the distance being a little over three miles. He is to start precisely at four o'clock, and will undertake the task this afternoon. As he is compelled to keep on Broadway till he reaches Fith avenue, and it being at a time when the street is preity well crowded, he will have a rather difficult task to accomplish. corner of Thirty-ninth street and Fifth avenue in fifty

AFFAIRS AT QUARANTINE .- The steamship Raleigh, Cap tain Marshman, from New Orleans, and the brig Costs Rica, Captain Cassidy, from Aspinwall, arrived at Quarantine yesterday. All well. Yesterday six persons were transferred from the steamship Minnesota to the hospi-tal ship. The remainder of the passengers and crew are all well. There have been no new cases since her ar-

VISIT OF THE SWEDING OFFICERS TO THE ARION SO Rooms. - During the usual club hours on Tuesday night harbor visited the headquarters of this musical organition, and were entertained in true Arion style. club hours are usually devoted to vocal ex on the occasion an imprompta concert was arranged in honor of the guests, under the direction of Mr. Carl Bergmann, which gave full satisfaction. The following compositions were rendered:—Kinkel's Barcarols, the Botachaft, sole and chorus from Loheugrin, and various soles. At the close of the musical part of the reception the guests were otherwise entertained, and a series of toasts exchanged.

nati Common Council, of whose proposed visit to New York mention was made in yesterday's HERALD, arrived in the afternoon, as announced. They have taken up quarters at the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Among the more prominent members of the party are S. L. Hayden, president of the Board; Major C. H. Blackburn, city prosecutor; E. De Camp, treasurer; H. Schlotman, sheriff, and Robert McGrew, chief of polled C. F. Wilstach, Mayor of Chechnati, is expected to-day, having been prevented from coming with the main party. CRICKET. -A match will be played on the St. G George's Club, of this city, and the Young America Club, of Philadelphia. On Wodnesday and Thursday, the 25th and 26th of this month, the St. George's first eleven will the first eleven of the Philadelphia Club on the same ground, at Hobokon, for the benefit of the St. George's professionals, Sam Wright and F. Varley.

THE SCICIDE CASE IN CLINTON PLACE. -An inquest was hold yesterday by Coroner Schirmer, at 91 Clinton place, on the body of Arthur Newbern, the young man who shot himself on Tuesday night, as airead ported in the Herald. Mr. Albert A. Nunez, one of ported in the HERALD. All, Albert A. Nunez, one of the boarders, stated that he had known the deceased for over a year, and could not give any reason for the act of suicide, as Mr. Newbern was apparently careless in disposition and free from trouble. Dr. Leo made a post mortem examination of the body, and ascertained that the bail passed through the heart. The jury found a verdict of "Death from a pistol shot wound at his own hands," Deceased was aged twenty-two years and was a native of Canada. JUVENILE HOMICIDE -- A boy named Peter Welch was

stabled by an unknown boy in the Third ward about a week ago, and he was taken to the New York Hospital. Yesterday Welch died from the wound so roceived. Coroner Schirmer will held an inquest to-day.

Drays of a Drunkard.—An inquest was held yester-

sey, who died on the 7th inst. from internal bemorrings, the result of violence. The withesies examined at stated that deceased was a habitual drunkard and had no home. He came into the store No. 329 Water street on the 7th inst, and laid down to sleep. When they tried to waken him it was found that he was dead. Dr. Beach ascertained that the liver had been ruptured by violence, so the Jury were compelled to render an open verdict. Deceased was a native of Long Island and forty-four years of age.

FALL THROUGH A HAICHWAY, -Alexander Caraccioli fell through the hatchway of a building foot of Hubert street, belonging to the Knickerbocker Ice Company, and it is feared sustained a concussion of the brain. Of-fear O'Rourke of the sixth precinct, had the unfortunate man conveyed to the New York Hospital.

Scrious Fall .- Otto Van Au, residing at 113 White street, accidentally fell from the plazza to the sidewalk yesierday and was severely bruised about the head. When picked up it was found necessary to have him re-moved to the New York Hospital.

THE BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Fire Commissioners held their regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, Commissioner

Commissioner Wilson offered a resolution that the Committee on Discipline by directed to furnish librarios for the use of the members of this department, and to take all means practicable to improve the moral tone

and increase the intelligence of the department. The Committee on Supplies reported two bids in answer to the advertisement for scaled proposals to furnish two fire alarm bells, each to be of the weight of 5,000 pounds, and recommended that the bid of a firm in West Troy be accepted, which was adopted by the Board, and the contract awarded to it. The firm in Guestion propose to take in exchange the useless belis in City Hall tower and Easex Market, which will leave a balance in favor of the Fire Department.

The Board adjourned, and the Committee on Discipline proceeded to the trial of several cases of alleged misdemeanor.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF MARYLAND.

Probable Majority of Twenty Thousand in Favor of the Constitution.

Baltimora, Sept. 18, 1867.

The election on the adoption of the new constitution took place in this State to-day. The total vote in this

city was 21,916; for the constitution, 16,240; again